NEW PLAYS IN UNCOMMON PLENTY FOR THE NEW YEAR.

The Year Begins with a Busy Week of Pirst Performances and Revived Pieces. Resides a Lot of Continued Bills and a Pull Supply of Vandeville. No less than seven plays not hitherto acted is this city are to be given on our stage this weel. nies of Daniel Frohman, Augustin Daly, and hands of Charles H. Hoyt. Others have casts

Three are to be performed by the stock compathe Irving Place Theatre. One we get at the headed by Stuart Robson, M. B. Curty, and Frank Rush. The average artistic grade of these pieces is encouraging, and the profiles of 'The Benefit of the Doubt," by frthur W.

Pinero, will be produced at the Lyceim to-mor-row. It is "a purpose drama" with wo distinct purposes. One of these is to show the dangers of that freedom from control which fashionable girls are now prone to indulge. The other is the evil of undue or unfounded leabusy. Two young wives are used in the Illustrative story, which is set forth by means of characters which London critics regarded as among the best that Mr. l'inero had created. The cene which received most attention from audences and writers is one in which the ventup some wife has an interview with the suspecing wife's husband, the latter woman listened behind a curtain, and the former getting o recklessly drunk that she proposes an elopment. Of course, this risky episode, life therest of the play, is bound to be

treated with artful delicacy by the Lyceum compay, wasse favorites are all in the cast. ...ne Two Escutcheons," a comedy which we paye had in German as "Zwei Wappen," will be escuted on Tuesday at Daly's for the first time in an English version. The humor involves an actress, to be played by Ada Rehan, a Chicago pork millionaire by James Lewis, and a German nobleman by Edwin F. Stevens, and it would seem that these three characters are bound to prove quite as entertaining in this representation as they were in the other. Sydney Rosenfeld has made the free translation, or adaptation. Hacy good humor is abundant in the original, and it is unlikely that Mr. Rosenfeld has let much of it escape his pen. Of course, a nicely detailed representation may be counted

on at Mr. Daly's hands.
"A Black Sheep," the work of the humorous Charles H. Hoyt, has been delayed in getting into the anthor's own theatre, although it is a year old. But we shall have it to-morrow, and in a condition all the better for its travels, because Mr. Hoyt has had ample time to practise upon is his method of evolution. In this instance the result will prove to be, no doubt, a slightly dramatized vaudeville show, with strongly drawn characters thrown together in a faintly sketched story. The central figure is the black sheep of an Eastern family gone astray in the West. That part is taken by Otis Harlan a clever singing and dancing comedian. The edttor of a country newspaper is another person age, and there are various rough Western types. The action takes place at a notel of Tombst Ariz., where a theatrical company is stranded. Farcical extravagance may be expected, as well as diversions in the form of specialties from a

"Mrs. Ponderbury's Past" will be seen at the Garrick Tuesday night. Stuart Robson has been an absentee from our stage for a considerable time. He comes back now to renew our acquaintance, but in the guise-in his case there can hardly be a disguise of a character new here in a comic play which has had a vogue in London. Mr. Robson has its principal rôle, a man in love with an artist's beautiful model. The amorous chap's wife is an observer of his demonstrations of forbidden regard. The efforts made by him to retreat from the perilous situation in good order provide the bulk of the fun. A pretence of somnambulism is one of his expedients when caught in a studio with his fascinator. Mr. Robson will surely be welcome for old times' sake, and probably enjoyed in the new comedy.

Gentleman Joe" had London's fixed attention on it for a long time as one of the favorite English burlesques. The lawsuit between Mr. Aronson and Mr. Curtis over the right to use it in America has advertised it, and so did Mr. Curtis's bisses when he heard some of its music dishonestly used in another play. Well, "Gentleman Joe" is at length to be delivered in this city to-morrow night at the Fifth avenue with Mr. Curtis in the title rôle and with a full company of players and vocalists. Promise is made. too, that it will be played to-morrow evening at the Bliou with James T. Powers as the chief

"Girl Wanted" is ready for to-morrow at the Fourteenth Street. It is a farce, and it puts forward Frank Bush as a comedian. Mr. Bush is t-rate mimic. He was discovered by Tony Pastor as a newsboy amateur at the once briefly celebrated Grand Duke Theatre in a Baxter street cellar. Mr. Pastor took him to the regular vaudeville stage, where he quickly gained popularity as a caricaturist of Polish Jews. His imitative talent developed well, and for years he was a favorite specialist. Now he has become a legitimate actor, but probably with no far departure from his former methods of amusing. He assumes seven different characters in "Girl Wanted," which R. N. Stephens wrote, and these guises are variously comic men and women. The author's expedient for introducing these and other singers and dancers is the old but ever useful one of making them nembers of a wrecked theatrical company

"Chimmie Fadden" is made up of Edward W. Townsend's matter formulated into a play by Augustus Thomas, and handled for the stage Eugene V. Presbrey. It is an attempt to make an amusing theatrical use of the Bowery character which Mr. Townsend popularized in his sketches in THE SUN, and out of which sevral books have been made successfully. Charles I. Hopper is the comedian who undertakes to mpersonate the typical Chimmic, whose shrewd bservations and expressive slang have become roverbial. It is understood, however, that the musing quality of Chimmic himself has not een relied on alone in making this play. A ory with characters and motivas has been in ented for the purpose. The Garden will be resened a week from to-morrow with this play.

Uncommonly interesting this week are those anges of bill which bring old plays out again. nat is the case surely at Abbey's, where John are and his company appear in "A Pair of dozen years ago. Mr. Hare's reputation in ngland has arisen from a long succession of trious rôles, but from none so much as that hich he assumes in this piece. It has been iteemed as a most admirable blend of humor id pathos, "Comedy and Tragedy" will be ven in the same evenings at Abbey's.

John Drew goes to Palmer's for a month. The est revival from his repertory will be "The auble Shop," in which his ability for serious ting finds scope in the rôle of a man whose ve and ambition come into destructive colion. Mand Adams, it will be remembered by tople who saw the piece last year at the pire, has a part in which her gentie personity and dainty art are agreeably exercised. of the Monday changes of bill sends "The y Parisians," which is at last dislodged from place down town, off on a tour beginning th a week at the Harlem Opera House. Wil-J. Ferguson, Odette Tyler, and the others the company so long funny in this farce are tained, and nothing will be missed from the

ustomed performance. he outside playhouses are one more in num-The outside playhouses are one more in number this week through the opening of Sanford's beatre, a partly new structure, at Third avenue at Thirty-first street. The lesses and manager Walter Sanford, who last controlled Niblo's fore it was torn down, and is known in a business also as a producer of dramas imped with sentationalism. The system of early changes of bill at about half of Broadly prices will be followed. The play for to-orrow is "The Great Diamond Robbery." A drama which has had a great deal of attention in Broadway now moves into Eighth avec. "The Masqueraders" goes to the Grand sera House. This is the piece containing the isote of a game of cards between two desperencement, the water being the wife of one against month, the water being the wife of one against thooley of like other. The scene is as strong in heatre schese as anything lately shown on the street. It is still acted by a Frohman company in the original scenery.

in the original scenery. . melodrama entitled "Saved from the Sea"

hilarlous fun, stirring episodes and Jovial interiodes, which never fall to please the multitude, if only the playwright and the players do their work effectually. It is no easier to satisfy an audience at this theatre than at the more presentious. Harlem Opera House, but the matter and method must be different.

Tan People's gets Sutton Vane's "The Cotton King," a melodrama of life in English cotton mills that was first seen here at the Academy. One of its scenes makes an elaborate showing of the interior of a cloth factory, with death to the here impending, and this is sure to prove satisfactorily bloodcardling on the Bowery.

The Empire Theatre's stock company stays another week at the Brooklyn Columbia. They will give, for the first time in Brooklyn, Haddon Chamberrs's "John A Dreums," with all the embellishments of its Empire production, the cast including Henry Miller, Viola Allen, William Paversham, Elste De Wolf, J. E. Dodson, Ida Conqueat, and Robert Edeson.

Peter F. Dailey is another entertainer lately of Broadway and this week of Brooklyn, He goes to the Park, and takes "The Night Clerk" and Jennie Yeamans along, of course. This farce of the Tenderloin, with its hotel and police station scenes, its vaudeville element, and its colloquial wit, suits Mr. Dailey, and it is liked by everybody who likes him.

Of the plays that hold over without change Excelsior Junior" begins the week with a fiftieth performance at the Olympia, and the souve nirs for the women present are promised to be "the most beautiful, useful, and costly ever presented to a theatre audience." The burlesque is running along smoothly now, with a full complement of specialties.

"Carmen," at the Empire, is to be counted among the plays held over, too, for the produc-tion at this house of Henry Arthur Jones's tion at this house of Henry Arthur Jones's
"Michael and His Lost Angel" has been postponed till Jan. 15, when it will be brought out
simultaneously here and in London. Miss
Nethersole is a gainer by this delay, and will be
seen in "Carmen" throughout the week.
There are to be three more evenings of the
"Ferdinand's Marriage Contract" at the Irving
Place, the latter half of the week being devoted
to a new three-act play by Felix Philippi. In
this the most conspicuous part will be assumed
by Mathleu Pfell.

The only London burlesque company now disporting in town is that which is performing 'An Artist's Model" at the Broadway. The party contains the beauties and grotesques, the singers and dancers, which we expect in all successors to the first lot of Galety girls and come-dians. As to the piece now being presented at the Broadway, it is of the usual bright and variegated pattern, with more of consistent plot woven into it than is common to such fabrics. Comic opera impregnated with travesty has a

persistent example at the Casino, where "The Wizard of the Nile" will remain two or three months longer, with the oddly funny Frank Daniels as the vagabond showman. The enteralnment is of an American sort in its racy humor and broad activity, and Mr. Daniels is one of those comedians who, when turned loose on the stage, make a deal of entertainment.

The outlook for "The Sporting Duchess" is that it will complete the winter at the Academy of Music. It is now the senior play as to continuous use in town. The reason for this

of Music. It is now the senior play as to continuous use in town. The reason for this long popularity lies about equally in the excellent acting and the realistic scenes, both being far better than the matter of the drama proper. The cast is remarkably strong, and the display of horses in both training and racing is fine. A horseless wagon is a fresh exhibit in contrast with the horse-drawn vehicles.

Two war dramas are continued. "The Heart of Maryland" remains at the Herald Square, and will do so for a month or two longer. Neveral companies of the National Guard have gone to see it, and arrangements have been made with as many more to do so. Excursion parties from suburban towns have also been formed by the management. The savagery of battle and the belfry episode are shown in a manner to compel popularity.

The term of "Northern Lights," the sensational and yet not thoughtless drama of soldiers and Indians, with the Custer massacre for its background, holds over very firmly at the American. Here, too, the scheme of getting military men there with their families is operated easily, the interest being strong for such visitors and generally satisfactory. The piece is well presented.

There is no news from the Star further than that "The County Fair" seems to have regained a good degree of its old-time favor with many kinds of people. Its homely scenes of farm life, its rustic humor, and particularly its ludicronsly true old maid as delineated by Neil Burgess, are elements of ropularity that last. Nor do the horses ever tire in running their race. No change of bill is in sight here.

Changes in the cast of "The Strange Adventures of Miss Hrown" have improved the performances of that farce at the Standard. The unsuitability of the actor who played the army officer in skirts was complained of in The Sux's review of the first representation. He has been displaced at last by a comedian, and the fun is thereby sharpened very much. There will be no change of bill at this house for a while, a prolongation of the curren

The variety performer who can do a new sort of gymnastics on unusual apparatus is welcomed in vaudeville, so the coming of the Nighton brothers to Keith's Union Square is an event that promises diversion, for the, are from abroad and will make a novel display. A difficult acrobatic specialty is on the bill, too, and is done by the Zalvas, and Segommer's ventriloquism is retained. Others listed in this "continuous" show are Charlotte Parry, who is to imitate Yvette Guilbert; the Nawns, Demonio and Lorraine, Press Eldridge, the Arnim and Wagner, the Gloss brothers, and the Coulson sisters.

To the all day and evening bill at Proctor Pleasure Palace, four acrobats, the Mosers, come from London. The Dillons, Charles B. Ward, and the Lockhart elephants remain, and the roster also includes Sherman and Morrissey, Polly Holmes, the Gypsy trio, the Wilmots, Murphy and Kursale, Fanny Mora, and others. A number of these performers engage in a twenty-minute farce of horse play, which is an unusual feature of this sort of programme.

an unusual feature of this port of programme. At Proctor's Twenty-third Street Perugini sings, the Pantzers balance skilfully, Filson and Errol have a sketch, and Will H. Fox, Me-Intyre and Heath, the Meers brothers, Sam Bernard, the Bostons, and Georgia Parker are among the other contributors.

In the music halls the performers who are newly from over the seas are in the majority. At Koster & Bail's to-morrow night Chiquevalli, the juggler, will appear, and a troupe of trained animais and birds that have never been seen in this country will be in the bill. The Marlo-Dunham gymnasts, the Martinettis, the Woodward seals, the Craggs, and the Glyptorama are other items. On Tuesday afternoon these performers will give an entertainment from which the Ladies' Benevolent Society of Mount Hope will benefit.

ill benefit. Yvette Guilbert's repertory of songs is not yet exhausted, and she will have to-morrow night at the Olympia a batch that she has not sung here. She is the big feature of the bill, but there are other highly skilled specialists in the list, among whom are the Leamy trio, the Johnsons, Della Rocca, the Kurachins, Harry Lames and the Domatos. sons. Della Rocca, the Kurachins, Harry Lamore, and the Domatos.

The new performers at the imperial include De Laur and Debrimoni, McBride and Goodrich, MacLowry, McPhes, Van Auken and Hill, Guibal and Ornitz, and Grevine and Murrie. The specialists who hold over are George H. Wood, Lillie Laurel, and Charles Wayne, and the burlesque, "The Prisoner of Sunday," is continued.

on tinued.

Of the items that Monday night will find added to the programme at Pastor's, T. W. Newton and Powers and Waldron will give the newest. The former is a ventriloquist, and the other two are newly paired imitators of negroes. Tony Pastor. Hessie Bellwood, and Josephine Sabel are the vocalists, a boxing match will be gone through with on a trapeze by Kenno and Welch, and the roster will also take in John E. Drew. Dean and José, Dilks and Wade, and the Bouffons.

Brew. Dean and José, Dilks and Wade, and the Bouffons.

Bailet, burlesque, and specialties are included in the entertainment supplied at Miner's Bow-ery, Julietta Nelson, Zittella, and Flatow leading. Those engaged at Miner's Eighth Avenue will be headed by the Russell brothers, imitators of Iriah servant girls.

Wallace, the lion, is in his last week at Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum. Iago, a talking pony, is a newer exhibition here, and Winale Oil tius and Monday are two entertainers that have names with which to conjure. The Diamonds, Ed Rogers, and Edwards and Nelson are the week's chief specialists. Huber's Eighth Avenue employs a tack dancer, a strong man, expert rifle shots, and a fatand a lean boxer in the display of curiosities, and retains Mc-Farland and Reynolds to head the variety show. At the Eden Musée a new group goes on exhibition to day that is intended to constitute a cartoon on the present situation between the United States and England in regard to Venezueia.

Among to-day's entertainments in vaudeville Among to-day's entertainments in vaudeville theatres are concerts that last through after-noon and evening at both Proctor houses, and an evening concert at the Imperial.

## MME. EAMES'S NEW ROLES. She Is Studying New and More Dramatic Parts in Paris.

Mme. Emma Eames, who has not been idle during the winter, has been engaged again by Sir Augustus Harris for the season of opera at Covent Garden. She has enlarged her repertoire, and Aida, Valentine in "The Huguenots," and the leading roles in "Gioconda" and "Mefiatofele" are some of the particular large are recently learned. See is to sing at Mohte Carlo with Tanagno and is to create there the leading role in Franca's opera "Ginterla," It looks as if Mine. Earnes had resolved to follow Nordica and become a drawnatic soprano, and the vext news may be that she has undertaken leader. POEMS WORTH READING.

We question the stars, and their story,

Reveals to our wondering vision.
The past and its mystical lore.

Thou. Thou art the motive and motion.

Each atom in limitless space.

Can solace a soul that confesses

mantled of firsh and its thrall.

A God of infinite grace.

Uncompassed of time and location, Fulfilled of desire and possession,

No longer the stress of probation.

No longer the pang of transgression

For death is not death but transition

And Thou art the All and In All.

Chet Golder and His Whale,

Chet Golder told to every man

The strange, miraculous tale, How he one time, off Yucatan,

Was swallowed by a whale.

But the terbacker which I chew

He threw me up spain."

"Our ship," said Chet, "was in a gale, An' sich a wind wux blown, I, in the wide mouth of a whale, Plumb off the deck was thrown.

The whale gave sich a pain, That on the deck from which I blew

For forty years did Chet maintain

Until young Lawyer Simon Lane Applied the screws to him. Now, Uncle Chet," young Lane said he, "How long in that whale's power,

In his interior might you be ?"
Chet answered, "Haif an hour."
" And did the whale then swim away ?"

"The wind was blowing then, you say ?" Chet answered, "Fit to kill."

Should throw you up again ?"
Why, no, yer big fool," answered Chet,

A ablp would drift, as you can bet,

"So when the whale your form upthrew On that eventful day, Be almed and hit the ship with you.

Wall, bow so fur I could be thrown,

" New, Uncle Chet, just look at me

And answer plain and slow; Now, did you ever go to sea?" And Chet be answered, "No!" "But how about this life-long (a);

Then Chot he scratched and scratched his b

You've told to every man,

Of degintition by a whale Down there off Tuestan ?"

And slow he made reply. And with a pussled look he said:

"It must have been a lie.
But it hes been a comfort, 81,

I've told it from my youth. Until I thought, myself, this lie

Wus nothin' but the truth. This unbelievin' age, yer see,

So loves to poke an' pry,

Me voici donc en Amérique Ze English langue i no her speak. Eh, bien! I make in one small week

méricain. I find nowhere

Quand to vals dat

But when I cherche se caractère

Except one mot extraordinaire

" Cash ! cash !

For shopping à l'Américain, Ze floor walkaire, one great big man,

Ze saleslady to talk I try, She understand me not; for why?

Cash ! cash !

Ah! les New Yorkals alment Yvette.

She give them songs so gay and leste,

And they give her what they have best

Cash ! cash !

They like her little chansonette, Because Yvette-don't you forget!

She never give them any real

Ze giris, ze ladies, men also. Ma foi ! I think sis country go

Ob. I don't like it—ça m' ennule. Je m'en vals back to cher Paris.

And als in what I take with me

Cash : cash :

She always at ze shop girls cry :

Twon't let a poor oi' man like me Believe in his own lie."

Tyette a New York.

"I have found one thing in the shops that is dis-tinctly American, and that is the little girls who er-cash and the shop girls who call 'cash'. As soot as I get home I'm going to have somebody write me-song which I have sireedy planned. The refrain of every verse is to be 'cash' and in the first stanza' will applic how in the American shops the girls al-cry 'Cash'." — Fortic Guidowt's interview in THE SCX

Ze-what you call him ?- mash.

II.

Pull me his grand' moustache.

III.

She give them not ze trash

IV.

To-how you say !- to smas?

The Time Will Come.

When shall we thump Great Britain?

When shall the Engle rise

Scratch out the Lion's eyes ?

When shall we say this nation

shall run this side alone.

When shall the old-time spirit

That made us what we are

And fire the country's star

He is not lord and owner

Of this terrestrial ball?

Rise in the name of justice

When shall the hardy Yankee,

mitting for awhile.

And smash old England's late?

When shall the slow, encroaching

Secure the world's release

All other nations fear her

She thinks she has divided

The universe with God.

Are we to grovel, too, At England's feet, submitting

And are we like the others?

Have we no Yankee spirit? Have we such cowards grown, To tremble at a sceptre And bow before a throne?

When shall the patriot father When shall the patriot son.

The soul of Washington

can smoke the cheapest cigarettes.

A Napoleon of Finance.

A Poetess's Former State.

I rom the Chicago Lady Tribune.
"They say Fils Wheeler Wilcox believes in reincar-ation." observed the maiden in the fur jacket, "and

hinks she was once a cat."

"My opinion is," said the damsel in the reliew bus-tins, "she's mistaken, bite was a salamander."

"You say you're poor, Cadby; yet you sport a gold eigarette case."

omy, dear boy. With a handsome case one

When shall the crowding Briton

And having said it do it.

And with a scream of glory

Partout, partout, j' n' entends qu' ce mot:

SAN WALTER FOR

Chet answered, "He stood still.

" And so your ship stood motionless

in that wild hurricane, Until the whale in his distress

A dozen miles or so.

Some dozen miles away?

Chet said, "I hardly see And can't explain, as I'll be blown, How sich a thing could be."

This story strange and grim.

We ripen to final fruition.

We pay Thee a slient devotion

The Life and the Life Everiasting,
Which thrills and pervades and posse

Proclaimed by the audible ages,

Lord Granville did make an offer of arbitration to To the Unknown God. Venezuela in 1885. On May 15 of that year, just be-fore the overthrow of the second Gladstone Govern-ment through Mr. Parnell's combination with the All hall to Thee, Force of the Forces! The pulse of atomic vibration, The germ of conception and being, Conservatives, Lord Granville, in a note to Gen. Guz man Blanco, agreed to unite the boundary dispute with the controversies growing out of the thirty per cent, duty on imports from the British Antilles and A function of endless duration. The rhythm of sound and of seeing certain indemnity claims by firitish subjects against The soul of the soul of mankind Venezuela, and to refer the whole to arbitration. It was Lord Salisbury who coming into office immediately afterward, flatly refused to ratify Lord Gran-The mytas of the centuries heary, As told by the seers and the sages, Awaken a smile of derision
At the faiths and the fables of yore. ville's agreement, so far as the reference of the boundary to arbitration was concerned. M. W. H.

> Mr. F. L. Hoffman of Newark sends us an answer made by the Coast and Geodetic Survey on March U. 1894, to his question: Does the sun ever set pu American soil. From this it appears that at Point Barrow the northernmost point of Alaska, there is continu daylight for eighty-four days in the year, from May 10 to Aug. 2 approximately; and that from about June I to July 12 in each year the sun rises on one day at West Quoddy Headlight, Maine, (Int. 41° 48° 55" N.; long, 66° 57° 64" W.) before it has set the preceding evening at Cape Wrangell, Alten Island, Alaska (Int. 52° 59' N.; long. 37° 33' W.) Thus for a part of

BUN, Landers, date offer to 1.2

QUESTIONS BY SUN READERS.

To settle a difference of onlinen between two friends, will you kindly inform me as to the full meaning and origin of the expression. "Burning one's bridges behind him"?

JUYERSON. one's bridges behind him"." Juryenson.

The expression seems to be a popular adaptation of
the expression "burning one's boats behind him."
This we believe to be the original saying. In 199 E. C. Agathoeles, tyrant or ruler of Syracuse, was bestepped in that city on the land side by the Cartha-gustans. Having still access to the sea, he determined to "carry the war late Africa." and invaded Carthage. He burned his ve-we's as soon as he had landed his army, to show his men and the enemy as well that im finceded to fight to the tast; and he was succes-ful. Hightoen hundred years laier Hernando Cortes descrayed the vessels with which he had invaded c; his reasons in 1519 were the same as those of Bexico; his reasons in 1519 were the same as those of Agathurias. Other Generals have done the aimo tibug. Who first actually burned his bridges we do not know. Gen. Sherman in his memoirs doesn't my that he did on, but does my that "Some of our menhuma a tridge, and all communication with the rear common themseforth," and again, "On the 18th of Sevember the railroad and telegraph communications with the rear were broken, and the army stood demeked from all filencia, dependent on its own resumers and suggittes." The expression refers always to a stund taken from which there can be no retreat; turning emrs bridges is a sign that the combat is to bes & Conference. Marrap's great English Historical larging cont's decayes as any tract English Historical Birdinmary Inols no cartier date for the expression than 1866. This is an English date; we think the expression must have exhibit earlier in this country,

The last extract in Edward Frizeraid's "Folonies: a Collection of Wise Saws and Robern instances," is this: For every IR beneath the sun There is sume remedy, or none, frould their be sun, ressive to find it; If not, submit, and never neight it.

Henri stituing and sever small it.

This mithor's mane is not given—it may be Pitagergall. Units is to answer a query in the correspondentisticohum of Sunday's Sex of Dec. 8. Poissaina.

Their edition Lordon, Preferring, 1852. Exprinted in

Wenke, 8 wif., Henriston—Guaratch, 1857. Reprinted
in Wenke, 5 wide, Macmillan.

7. F. Hornite.

In Werks, 3 wills, and addiers' Homes. Who are en-titled to them? Are they reasonably comfortable three for till pesude who are almost believed for the pesude who are almost believed. Would an old soldier and his wife, who have lived for three-five or kerty years together, be admitted there. T. R.

There are seven branches of the National Soldiers Home the Central Branch, Dayton, O.; Eastern, Togus, Me.; Northwestern, Milwauker; Southern, Hampion, Va.; Western, Leavenworth, Kan.; Pacific, Semis Monica, Cal., and one at Marton, Ind. To be ad-mitted, a veteran must have an honorable discharge, must be disabled, must promise to obey the rules, and, if a pensioner, must surrender his pension certificate and his pension while in the home. There are tificate and his pension walls in the home. There are Stabe Bomes in New Jersey, at Kearmy; in California, at Yountville; in Nebraska, at Grand Island (families are not separated, and houses are provided for mar-ried soldiers); in lowr, at Marshalltown; in Illinois, at Quincy; in Wiscowitz, at Wanpara (wives live with their husbands); in Minnesotz, at Minnebaha Palls, in Michigan, at Grand Rapids; in Ohlo, at Sandusky; in Pennegivania at Erie: in New York, at Bath: in Con-necticut, at Noroton; in Vermont, at Bennington; in Massachusetta, at Chelsen, and in South Dakota, at Het Springs. The same rules in general hold at those places as at the National Homes, but an immate must be a veteran of a regiment raised by the State sup-

Is there a night school anywhere down town that! could strend to learn arithmetic and grammar, as am desirous of improving myself? I am 21 years of age; am I too old for admittance to a night school? The night school furthest down town is at 30 Vande-

water street. One can eater a night school at any age. Can you tell me the exact location formerly occupied by James Burgham's road house, about forty years age. Burgham's is mentioned in Halleck's poems and I think was at the Boulevard and West Eightleth street, but a friend may it was at 116th street.

Burnham's is described vaguely in the Memorial Haltery' of New York as being on the Bloomingdale road. We do not know any more about it than the reed. We do not know any more about it than the

effor of the " history" knew. Wint is a cathe fru! Must a church have a certain architecture and certain dimensions to be a cathe-dral or could any church be a cathedral providing the official seat of the Histop of the diocese were in a company. A cathedral is a Bishop's church; the church in tecture or of any particular sim to be acathedral. A sathedral is larger than the average church, because it is the principal church of the diocese, and

bose of the usual church. Arkanias is pronounced Arkaniaw. This is the offi cial pronunciation. The spelling is that of the early French settlers on the Red River; to them final a way ilent, so that they pronounced Arkansas as if it were

How many children did the late Junius Brutus Booth, father of the late Edwin Booth, have, and how many are living and what are their names? F. R. trutus, Rosalie Anne, Edwin Thomas, Algernon Syd ney, Joseph Addison, Henry Byroc, Mary, Frederic Asia Friggs, and John Wilker. Of these five survive fied child, whom no blographer thinks it worth while to name. In fact, we doubt if the nam are given correctly, though they are taken from the latest encyclopedia; Mrs. Asia [Booth Clarke, in be lography of her father, doesn't seem certain as to what brothers and sisters she had

1. What is meant by the term attaché, or member o legation, as applied to American embastes abroad 2. How are these attachés chosen? Are they appointed by the Ambassador or Minister, or are the subject to civil service rules? 3. What are their duties, and how long their terms of office? What is the salary? 4. How many are there with our Embassies to France and Roeland, and what are the name of the present incumbents?

1. E. Van N.

1. Attaché is a French word, and means a many service.

1. Attaché is a French word, and means a man who is atlached; so an atlaché is simply one connected with a legation or embassy. The term is not applied officially; the atlachés have each some special official title. 2. Attaches of our legations at present are appointed by the President and by the Mininster President Cleveland and Mr. Olney have begun the creation of a trained diplomatic service, such as European countries have; when their system is in on the attaches will enter, after examination ble to diplomatic matters. 3. The attachés are ap-pointed for four years, as a rule, following their chiefs into and out of office. Their dules depend upon the positions they hold; and so do their salaies. 4. In our London Embassy there are only four attachés: J. R. Hoosevelt, First Secretary; D. C. attaché. In Paris there are also four: Henry Viz naud, First Scoretary; N. R. Eustis, Second Secretary; Major S. C. Kellogg, military uttaché; Lieut, Com-

nander R. P. Rodgers, naval attaché. J. F. George. - A minor has no legal right to make a contract with any one. H. P. K.-Clasy bits gerald has never been married.

either to an English lord or to anyone else. W. H. Dobertson - The numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,

J. W. Sargest .- The author of "An Englishman in Paris" is a young Belgian namen Albert Vandam. He is about 30 years old now. His book is one of the colossal fakes of this century.

DEfiner A. S.-The bullion value of the silver in the silver coins of all civilized nations is eligibly less than the face value of the coins. This arrangement pre-vents the exportation of silver coins as buillon.

Hervey Henshaw, - Horatlo C. King was not on the Tammany ticket in the accepted sense: the fact that he received a plurality in this city of 35,000 does not decide the brin your favor. The head of the Tammany ticket was Henry C. Purroy, who did not receive 35,000 majority. You lose the bet,

G. K. E.-The Dominion of Canada has a high protective tariff, as well against British goods as against American. The policy of protection is called the National Policy—N. P. for short. The protection of the tariff is extended to agricultural things chiefly, but manufactured articles are not for otten.

HARD WORK GETTING TO CURA. Pertie of an Expedition that Didn't Know

From the Boston Herald, Capt. J. Chapleau, now in command of a Cuban battery of insurgents, who was one of a number of men who joined an expedition in this country for Cuba, was formerly a resident of East Cambridge and was a member of a company in the Ninth Regiment. He has sent the Herold a comple of letters giving an account of his experiences in getting to Cuba, which are filled with exciting adventures. An idea of the dangers of entering upon a filibustering expedition may be gathered from an abstract of his story of the experiences of this particular party. The expedition was one of the strongest of several which started for Cuba and was thoroughly equipped, with a large supply of repeating rifles, revolvers, machetes, artillery pieces, and a big supply of ammunition. The expedition numbered over 300 men.

The expedition left Portland harbor early in November on a tue, and met another tue out. side the harbor, which carried a lot of small arms and ammunition. Arrangements were made to meet again outside the harbor, and the tug which was apoken left to return to Portland for coal. This was at 10 o'clock at night, and the tug was to lay to until midnight for the other one, after which it was to steam to sea sixty miles and fall in with the steamer which was to take the party to Cuba. Infortunately, a storm arose, and the two tugs failed to see each other, and the boat which carried the members of the party was onliged to beat about all uight in a heavy sea and rain storm.

The tug was very much crowded, and the men were terribly seasiek. After sailing about for several hours the tug finally put to sea in the face of the storm, and at lo'clock in the afternoon the steamer was sighted. By 6 o'clock the men were all transferred from the tug to the ateamer, and the supplies also safely stowed. Then the voyage to Cuba began in earnest. It was rough all the way, and the men were preity well used up as a result of sea-sickness. Capt. Weathersby and Capt. Joseph Chapleau, who gave an account of the incidents of the trip, drilled the men. The latter was commissioned a Captain and assigned togs battery of artillery.

The expedition arrived off the coast of Cuba side the harbor, which carried a lot of small

commissioned a Captain and assigned toja battery of artillery.

The expedition arrived off the coast of Cuba on Nov. 13, and on Friday evening, Nov. 15, at about 10 o'clock, the Captain of the steamer which carried the party informed those in charge that it was time to lower the boats were which carried the party informed those in charge that it was time to lower the boats were lowered and loaded with ammunition, but they were not large enough to hold the men and the supplies, and two more boats were purchased from the steamer of \$150 each. When one of these boats was loaded it took water so fast that the supplies had to be put into another one. Four of the boats, after being loaded, were tied to the stern came up, and one of the boats was blown from the bow of the steamer toward the stern. The men in the other boats realized that they would soon be struck by it, and terror reigned for a time. However, they were in a sort of lee in the wake of the steamer and escaped the terrific force of the steamer and escaped the terrific force of the steamer. All of the steamer of the boats to tie them in a single file and he would tow them nearer shore. He started up the steamer, ut it said, told those in charge of the boats to tie them in a single file and he would tow them nearer shore. He started up the steamer, ut the boats shipped water so fast that they were in danger of ainking, and more line was asked for. It is claimed that the Captain said he could give no more rope. At that moment the storm redoubled in fury, and it was terribly dark. The men in the boats heard the splash of the propeller, but not created that the captain said he could goldered years from the steamer had dropped the line, and as they saw her turn and go directly wawy from them their worst fears were verified. They were abandoned at sea in a bad storm, with overloaded boats and no food or water. Land was soon set. To reach the shore it was found that a hard row would have to be taken against a strong wind. The Colomi sat in the boats leaked badia

mountains.

The expedition was detailed to its place in the army, and is now fighting from camp to camp, with the cenemy always with it, according to the letter of Capt. Joseph Chapleau. He informs the Herdil that he is to be made a Colonel, as as also Capt. Weathersby, who is with him, for prayery displayed in getting the expedition bravery displayed in general property displayed in safely through.

This accour: may be interesting from the point that it gives an idea of the hardships and dangers to be experienced in accompanying a filibustering expedition into a country rampany with war and pillage.

CHUCKCHEE BEAR KILLING. Now the Kamschatkan Indians Circumvent

the Big Brutes. When a Pike county man strikes a bear track e gets a dog and rifle and follows the trail. If he keeps it up long enough he gets the bear, nd that's all there is about it. Methods vary. In the Rockies when a man strikes a bear track ne makes a careful examination. If it's a grizzly's track, and the man has had experience, he is likely to decide that he "haint lost ne grizzlies" and go on about his business. Probably the most uncommon way of bear catching which is pursued regularly is that which is rogue among the Chuckchee Indians in the Camschatkan peninsula. The Captain of whaler who had gone ashore at Olutarsk to trade, and had investigated the Chuckehee method of bear killing, told this story about it,

when he got back to civilization, recently: "The Kamschatkan bear is a huge brown fellow, often weighing over 1,000 pounds, and he is very ferocious and hard to kill. Such an anima is invaluerable to the small darts which are tife Churkchee's missile weapons, and it is necessary to cripple him before closing in with spears. These bears mhabit ground which is covered with dense thickets, through which they have paths and runways. The runways are impenetrable to man except he crawl on hands and knees. To circumvent the bear the Chuckchee takes two bices of loard about six inches long and three inches wide, through which he bores numerous hole. Through the holes in each piece he puts long iron nails with their points sharpened. Then, placing the backs of the pieces of the wood together, he lashes them with thongs, thus leaving the sharp ends of the halls projecting on each side. This curious implement of hunting he lays in the runway where the bear tracks are thickest, lightly covering it from view. is invulnerable to the small darts which are the

erial it from view.

"Presently the hear comes along, his great forepaws covering each nearly a square foot of surface, and almost to a certainty he plants one forepaw upon the nails, which penetrate and hurthin. Itself groon his hind legs, he raises the paw to which the beards are fastened by the nails, looks at it, and, seeking the thing that has hurt him, he strikes at it with his other naw to knock it of, thereby driving the nails from the side he hits into that paw. Thereughly angry, he now hands of and strikes with the instruction of the side of the result of the pay and the other hands again penetrate that. So he goes on striking with one paw and the other, driving the nails again penetrate that. So he goes on striking with one naw and the other, driving the nails desper and deeper into the flesh, until, exhausted with pain and raige, he sinks to the ground. His paws are now so sore that he cannot travel far, and as far as he goes he icurves a trail of blood behind him. Discovering this, the Indians follow limu up, and with their spears despatch him."

## Pelts Worth \$1,000. From the tregonian.

In a down-town window is displayed the skin of a mask ox, on which is a label stating that it is the most valuable kind of a skin in existence, being valued at \$1,000. It is the property of Mr. Herman Burrell, who secured it on his trip to the Arctic regions, or thereabouts, last year. With it is a ceat made of the skins of very young calves of the mask ox species, which is valued at \$300. The large skin is covered with long, fine hair, beneath which is a tine coat of fine fur, the coat and overcoat being necessary to the comfort of the mask ox in his frozen home away hadde the Arctic circle. These skins came high, but fortunately people don't have to have them. Any one who goes out hunting mask ox skins will find that they will cost him more than \$1,000 apiece, besides the discomfort of travelling in the Arctic regions.

MISSING HEIRS AND KINDRED, 1895.

The Circular of a London Solicitor. During the eventful year which closes today a very large number of inquiries for miss ing heirs, legatees, and others have appeared in the "Agony" columns of the press. This mode of searching for kindred who have been lost sight of is now generally adopted, and the number of notices is increasing every year. Many next of kin advertisements possess more than a transitory value, while others are of a ver) romantic character. A few jottings on the more important cases for the year may, therefore, interest your readers, The reversioners of the trust estates be-queathed by the Countess Strattmann in 1739

are informed that his Highness Prince Bat thyany has adopted measures with a view to the realization of such estates, and Agnes C. Cranston, whose lawful heirs are unknown, has willed her entire property in Switzerland to the Librarian of the Chamber of Deputies in Athens, and to her servant. Claimants to a sum of £19,746 new cousols, a sising from the estate of G. H. M. Baker, are sought; trust funds awart the next of kin of T. C. Day of Huddersneld, who ded in 1859; and the legal tees of Michael Ballard of Poole, deceased in 1756, are only now inquired fer. Thomas Dowie, last heard of in Tasmania forty years ago, is interested in the estate of his deceased sister; W. C. F. is pathetically informed that his father, who is dangerously ill, would like to see his son before too late; and Eliza Mills. who left England for New Zealand in 1860, is entitled to share in the residuary estate of ber brother, an exhibition hair dye maker. Part of an accumulated income is due to Catherine Scott, formerly a pupil at a Roman Catho lic convent: G. J. Harrison is entitled to a lic convent; G. J. Harrison is entitled to a legacy of £500, bequeathed by the will of a lady who died in 1859, and Mary C. L., alleged to have left her husband and gone to reside in South Africa, is entitled to trust funds. S. W. Moore of Castlemane in 1861, and G. W. Moore of Adelaide in 1858, are interested in a long-pending Chancery suit; Michael Connolly, said to have been drowned at Baltimore, is a missing legatee; and the heir of E. S., whose hother was convicted at Preston Assizes in 1841 and sentenced to transportation, is inquired for.

ble space, but the interesting subject must be my apology BY BALLOON TO THE POLE. The Andree Expedition to Start This Spring

Northeast from Spitzbergen.

From the Courrier des Etats Unis. The balloon expedition to the North Pole, for which the King of Sweden, M. Nobel, and Baron Oscar Dickson have subscribed 180,000 francs, has now been fully organized by Chief Engineer Andree of Stockholm, by whom it will be commanded. After many experiments it has been decided that the balloon shall be made in Paris. Dr. Ekholm of the University of Upsal will be the meteorologist of the expe dition, and he is now in Paris to sign the final outract for the construction of the balloon. The balloon will be named the North Pole

Its subjectivement will be 4,500 metres and it will entry three persons, Andree, Ekholm, and Strindberg. The last-named gentle mut will have charge of the photographic operations. The air ship will be made of Fren ! silk, manufactured at Lyons. According to the preparatory specimens the envelope, formed of several pieces, one glured over the other and var-nished with great care, will be absolutely im-permentale. The problem of the preservation of the gas for an almost indefinite period may is said to be solved by the methods adopted to the ich constructors. he cost of the builden, all told, will be about

The cost of the bailson, all told, will be about fifty thousand frances. The constructors have agreed to accommany the exposition to Sulty-bergen to look after the inflating of the bailson hard direct the preparations for the departure. The alreshtp is to be completely finished by May 11 next. The action, the materials necessary for making hydrogen gas, and the shed to be put up to shelter the bailson during the process of inflation, will be carried to Splitzbergen from Sweding Dy a vessel of the Book Existy, which has been placed at the disposition of the expedition. The loss ension will take dure at one of the binness of Splitzbergen, about one more from the policy.

architecture of houses in Cypriote villages, bergen to hook after the inflating of the Lathon and direct the preparations for the departure. The air ship is to be completely Enished by May II next. The earlist, the materials necessary for making hydrogen has and the shed to be put in the lathon, will be carried to Splitzbergen from Sweden, by a vessel of the Boarl's Navy, which has been placed at the desposition of the expedition. The assension will take there are necessary for the bianeds of Norskearma a little architector, the bianeds of Splitzbergen about not mice for the bianeds of Splitzbergen about not mices from the pole.

The lationn will carry three guide toges, whiching altogether 1,000 kilogrammes. One of that uses will be to diminish the speed of their uses will be to diminish the speed of the respective of the solution of the latitudes that have been reached so far by any expedition. A mimber of obolographs will be taken giving an exert idea of the regions over which the party will be taken by the captless of the wind. The gaide topes will hold the halloon at a highly not exceeding 200 metres.

After passing over the pole the appliess of the wind. The gaide topes will hold the halloon at a health where they will have a hance to be sighted to a whater. Of course, they have no idea of where they will have a hance to be sighted to a whater. Of course, they have no idea of where they will have a hance to be sighted that the expedition will remain at least a beaulity where they will have a hance to be sighted to a whater. Of course, they have no idea of where they will have a hance to be sighted that the expedition will remain at least all the affinition will remain at least allowed the affinition will remain at least allowed the side of the regions over which the course of the convergence of the conditions of the affinition will remain at least allowed the side of the regions over which the course of the convergence of the regions over which the probability of the captiles of the regions of the latitud

SOCRATES GRIPTONGS.

A Curleus Experiment that He Once Made in Storkville Centre.

"I met in Broadway this morning," said Col. 'alliper, "my old friend, Soorates Griptonge, who at one time lived in Sterkville Centre, Vt., where he became famous in a night. Mr. Griptongs was born and raised in this city, and he had been accustomed always to its roar, which was, in fact, masic to him, as it is to many others. And it so happened that he had lived in an old-fashioned street not very far up town, in which there was a good deal of heavy truckng and passing of milk wagons going one way with empty, rattling cans, and rumbling slong the other way loaded, and it was really a very noisy street all night, and this was the music to which Mr. Griptongs went to sleep. He was used to it; all his senses were tuned to it, and slience would have been to him oppressive and disturbing.

"Mr. Griptongs had made a fortune in bustness and retired, and he thought he would like to move into the country. How he came to pitch on Storkville Centre I don't know, but I don't see how he could have made a better selection. He bought a farm there, just on the edge of the town, and settled down comfortably. But from the very first he suffered from insomnia, which was a very mysterious thing, for he had good health and plenty of money and nothing to pother him, and he took plenty of exercise and got tired enough nights, but somehow he couldn't sleep. He wondered for a long time why this could be, but he couldn't imagine until one night, when he was sitting out on the veranda, all of a sudden he became conscious of the fact that the world was full of stillness, stillness; he thought he had never beard so much slience in his life before, and he never had: he knew now what was the matter with him. He'd been accustomed all his life to noise, and lots of

it, and every fibre of his body had been accustomed to vibrate in unison with it, sieeping and
waking; and here he was with the conditions of
a lifetime suddenly and absolutely changed.

"What should he do? He liked the place and
he liked the prople; he didn't want to move,
away; but of course he had got to sleep nights.
During the day his time was abundantly occupied, and the comparative quiet of the neighborhood did not disturb him. The trouble was
about the nights, and the question was, what
should he do? He had ample means, and what
he undertook to do was to set up in his new
home some approximation to the conditions
that had existed in the old; as not infrequently
happens he somewhat overdid it.

"Mr. Griptongs's farm comprised 330 and
some odd acres, extending along the road for
upward of five-eighths of a mile. What he set
about doing to begin with was to pave the street
along the whole front of his property with stone
pavement. He went to New York and bought a
lot of second-hand paving stones that had been
taken up to make way for an improved pavement. Hon't know just how many he bought,
but a lot of em, several canaibeat loads, and he
had em freighted up to his place; towed up the
North fitver and through the canal linto Lake
Champlain to the point nearest Norkville
Centre, and thence hauled over by wagon. It
was land the blocks on the ground. Then he was
delayed by strikes and bad weather and one
thing and another, so that before the work was
finished it was suring and the frost was coming
out of the ground, and that pavement was probably the roughest and most moven piece of
alone pavement in the world; the roadway had
simply been graded up for the blocks and the
stones laid down, and now the road was all
weavy with knobs and hills and valleys from
end to end. But that was just what Mr. Griptongs wanted.

"He had bought in New York seven largeiron I beams, three curved pieces of street railroad iron such as they lay around corners, and
a few pieces of angle-iron and a little assorted
l

wheels of the truck happened to drop down into

throughout the neighboring country. About a quarter past 11 the load upset; the two nigh whoels of the truck happened to drop down into depressions at the same time, and the whole outfit toppled over. Then you would have thought there was an earthquake, and then everything was quiet; but the possibility of just this thing happening had been foreseen, and there were twenty men on hand inside of a minute and they had the truck righted up and releaded and started again before Mr. Griptongs woke up, and then they kept it moving all the rest of the night.

"In the morning, when Mr. Griptongs did wake up, he found waiting for him a delegation of Storkville Centre's most prominent citizens; in fact they had been waiting for some time; they had come very early; but Mr. Griptongs's people had refused to wake him up uatil he had had his sieep out. The citizens wanted to know what if was all about. Mr. Griptongs was surprised and disturbed to find that while he had slept soundly and delightfully the noise that had been as music to him had kept everybedy class awake for miles around. Of course this wouldn't do, and Mr. Griptongs told the assembled citizens so. In fact the big truck never rolled again.

"Mr. Griptongs stayed in Storkville Centre a little while longer, but he found that he still couldn't sleep; then he moved back to New York. He lives here now, happly and comfortably, and sleeping soundly, soothed by the never-falling roar of the city.

"And the stone-paved road and the truck and load? The town authorities of Storkville Centre fixed up the road later, and it now forms a very creditable section of the highway, one which teamsters are glad to rench. The truck was hauled off to a corner of the farm and left theer; I saw it there when I was in Storkville Centre last summer, the wheels souk deep in the Foil, and the iron beams covered thick with rust."

IN CYPRES.

Interesting Archeological Discoveries. Dr. Max Obnefalsch Richter, who has spent thirteen years in archaeological exploration Cyprus, recently gave before the Royal Insti-tite of British Architects an interesting account of his important discovery of royal tombs at Tannassos, and a summary of the evidegree on which is based his theory that the irreco-Phoenician architecture found in Cyprus supplied to the Hellenes, the materials for the formation of the lonic Greek volute. Dr. Richter has established satisfactorily that the tombs, as well as many other Cypricte antiquities, be long to the end of the seventh or beginning of the sixth century before Christ. He had also shown conclusively that the stone architectueat ornamentation was intended to represent earlier wood construction and that many of the forms are still found in the woodwork and architecture of houses in Cypriote villages. His argument for the derivation of lonic forms